

Zahara Khan

Golden Ages

Golden Age- society enjoys cultural, intellectual, mathematical, and science achievements, as well stable government and strong economy

Han Dynasty (China)- 206 BCE- 220 CE

- opening of Silk Road -- trade and cultural diffusion, new products (grapes)
- Confucianism main religion- resulted into civil service exam
 - five relationships
 - strong government- capable people based on capability
- Math and Science- paper from wood plum, invented rudder for ships, Wheelbarrow, refined process of silk making, books created,

Key Words

- silk road
- Confucianism
- civil service exam
- paper
- porcelain

Greek- Hellenistic: Greek, Egyptian, Indian, Middle Eastern

- Alexander the Great
- Cultural Diffusion- A lot of Trade! Major cities such as Alexandria
- Art and Architecture- sculptors make more emotional, realistic art instead of 15th century classicism. Parthenon in Athens
- Math, Science and Technology- Archimedes principal of pi, and work on geometry and lever & pulley system to lift up weight. Aristarchus of Samos- put theory that Earth revolves around Sun and rotates daily on axis. Pythagoras- formula for right triangle. Euclid wrote book called "The Elements" based on geometry.
- Philosophy- Most famous thinkers: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle. Used observation and reason to study the world

Which characteristic was common to the Golden Age of Greece and the Italian Renaissance?

- 1) a strong military led to national unity
- 2) Written constitutions led to the establishment of democratic governments
- 3) prosperity led to the creation of many works of arts
- 4) political instability led directly to the formation of unified nation- states



Pax Romana (Roman) -- begins with Augustus, 200 year long peace

Law: men innocent until proven guilty, men being equal under the law included in The Twelve Tables.

Architecture: modified greek columns, arcs and domes. Example : the Pantheon

Engineering: roads, harbors, bridges, Aqueducts

Science: Ptolemy- proposed earth center of universe offered geocentric models as proof.

Physician Galen- encyclopedia became standard medical text

Keywords

- Plebeians
- Aqueducts
- Laws of Twelve - Table
- Augustus
- Patricians

Byzantine Empire -

- PRESERVING AND SPREADING CULTURE
 - Blended Greek, Roman, and Christian influences
 - Constantinople: biggest port controlled trade between Europe and China/India (silk road) will reason for exploration by Columbus
 - Justinian- autocratic ruler known for Justinian Code of Law- basis for laws today and Roman Catholic Church and Medieval Rulers
- Architecture: domes and arches -- Mosque Dome of the Rock, Church Hagia Sophia

Art- great contributions to religious art. Icons- holy images of Mary, Jesus and etc. and Mosaics depicted scenes from the bible

Math and Science- preserving Greek and Roman knowledge

Medicine- Physicians and pharmacists required to pass exams before treating patients.

Abbasid Dynasty- Golden Age of Islam

- blending of Arab, Persian, Egyptian and European ideas
- Art and Literature- new style of geometric shapes and patterns used to Decorate buildings and mosques because human figures as art forbidden in Quran.
 - stories of other cultures adapted and rewritten
 - Famous stories *The Thousand and One Nights*
- Math- mathematician Al-Khawarizmi – pioneered algebra and textbook became the standard in universities for many centuries.
- Medicine-set up hospitals, treatment of cataracts, first to mix sweet tasting syrup with medicines, variety of herbal remedies, and advancement in surgery.
 - Ibn Sina- *Canon on Medicine*- encyclopedia of Greek, Arab and his own knowledge- Standard medical text in Europe for over 500 years
- Economic Achievements- vast trading network created helped spread religion, culture, and technology.
 - Business practices of Partnership, Use of Credit and exchange currency- developed to handle increase in trade.
- Law- system of laws based on Quran: Sharia Laws

Which factor helps explain the scientific and literary achievements of the Muslims during their Golden Age (A.D. 800-1300)?

- 1) Expansion of trans-Atlantic trade
- 2) Innovations introduced by the Europeans during the Renaissance
- 3) Cultural diversity accepted by many Islamic governments
- 4) Legal equality of all people in the Islamic empire

The Renaissance: rebirth of cultural and intellectual pursuits

- Humanism- importance of individualism
- Art and Architecture- realism reflected. Leonardo Da Vinci studied anatomy to reflect better catch in human form. Artist, Inventor, Sculptor, Painter
 - Mona Lisa, Last supper
 - Sketches of flying machines, underwater boats- airplanes and submarines
- Literature- printing press movable type- spread of ideas faster and bible written in vernacular
- Science and Philosophy- helped start the Enlightenment Era
- Enlightenment: Major INFLUENCE ON GOVERNMENT!

Pax Mongolia : Resulted from the Mongol Rule: exchange of goods and ideas between East and West

- Silk Road and Trade: Mongols provided safe passage for traders as result trade Flourished.
- Products such as gunpowder, porcelain, knowledge of paper making and use of windmills flowed west
- Banking system established and Money changing resulting in Wealth
- Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta- safer lands led to more travels and exploration. Marco Polo traveled to China and introduced Europeans to the beauty and riches of China. Ibn Battuta traveled too. Both wrote diaries – Primary Sources
- Science And Technology: Stirrups for horses.
- Started by Genghis Khan and expanded by grandson Kublai Khan

Historical Context:

Throughout history, different civilizations have contributed to the cultural and intellectual life of humanity. These periods are often called Golden Ages, as society enjoys not only cultural and intellectual achievements, but also stable government and a strong economy.

Choose two Golden Age civilizations, and for each one:
Describe at least two specific achievements during that civilization's golden age
Explain how these achievements had an impact on other civilizations

Justice & Human Rights

Kevin Liu

Justice

Ten Commandments - Religious and moral behavioral laws given by God to Moses in the form of two stone tablets; taught to the Children of Israel by Moses; set the basics to the Jewish and Christian faiths

Code of Hammurabi - Created in about 1760 BCE, gave severe punishments depending on crime and social status; punishments more severe for lower class; "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

Twelve Tables - Foundation of Roman Law; Heavily based on farming due to time period in early Roman Republic; led to future ideas such as humanism, John Locke's philosophy, and Declaration of Independence

Justinian's Code - Collection of laws and legal interpretations in Byzantine Empire; became basis for many legal systems in Europe

Napoleonic Code - Code of laws using a civil legal system; gave jobs to the most qualified, allowed freedom of religion, and forbade privileges based on birth

Human Rights

Magna Carta - 1215; limited power of the king granting liberties to the free men; signed by King John of England

English Bill of Rights - 1689; granted more rights and liberties to Parliament

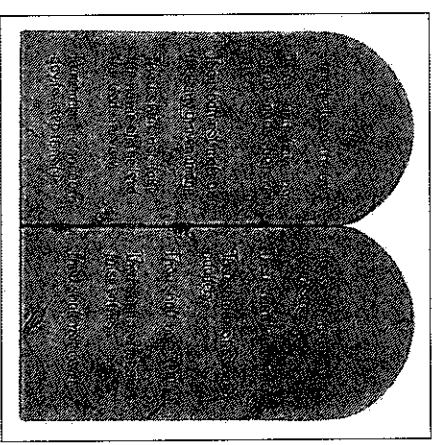
Enlightenment - John Locke - natural rights of life, liberty, and property; Baron de Montesquieu - three branches of government; Jean-Jacques Rousseau - *The Social Contract*, common interests of people in a nation is absolute

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen - 1789; written after French Revolution; attempt to establish new institutions based on Enlightenment principles and eliminate traditional hereditary monarchy

United Nations - established at Yalta Conference; purpose is to resolve issues peacefully; generally unsuccessful (ex: Rwanda genocide)

Human Rights Violations

Jewish persecution - occurred widely throughout history; Babylonian captivity; Exodus led by Moses out of ancient Egypt to escape persecutors



Many Enlightenment philosophers used reason to

- (1) reinforce traditional beliefs
- (2) strengthen religious authority
- (3) reveal natural laws
- (4) encourage censorship



The Nuremberg Trials are considered an important event in the 20th century because they

- (1) brought an end to genocide
- (2) condemned the use of nuclear weapons
- (3) ruled on provisions for the postwar occupation of Germany
- (4) established principles of responsibility for human rights violations

Oppression by monarchs – France – King Louis XVI ruled like tyrant, executed by rebels; England – conflict over power of ruler and parliament

Apartheid – concept of racial segregation with white people dominating the inhabitants of South Africa; ended by President F.W. de Klerk with help from Nelson Mandela

Armenian Massacre – 1915-1917 Armenians massacred by Ottoman authorities; intellectuals and community leaders arrested, forced on marches, and killed; Turkey being a democracy, no repercussions faced against them

Amritsar Massacre – 1919, the shooting of many Indian protestors by the order of General Dyer; Dyer reprimanded

Holocaust – led by Nazis; killing of many religious, ethnic, and minor groups (mainly the Jewish population) through the use of concentration camps (ex: Auschwitz); Jewish people blamed for German loss in World War I; multiple European and American liberation of concentration camps in Europe; Nuremberg Trials used to try the Nazis

Nanjing Massacre – 1937, Chinese women and children raped and killed in Nanjing by Japanese soldiers; Japanese never asked to admit to crimes due to it being a democracy

Great Purges – led by Joseph Stalin to kill old Bolsheviks and anyone who opposed his rule

Pol Pot – genocides in 1975-1979; led communist group, Khmer Rouge, in the killing of intellectuals; led “killing fields” being the site of the massacres; restarted civilization through “Year Zero” to impose agrarian socialism for land-based economy; implemented communes; ousted from power; ICL put Khmer Rouge on trial; used mines for labor

Rwanda Genocide – 1994; mass murder of hundreds of thousands of Tutsis by Hutu militias and citizens; U.N. unsuccessful even with little help provided; genocide trials put into place later

Darfur conflict – Sudan present-day, conflict between Arab Muslims and Black Muslims; currently U.N. sent international peacekeepers to Darfur, still in process of resolving

Libyan conflict – Gadhafi and his regime order air strikes on protestors; no resolution

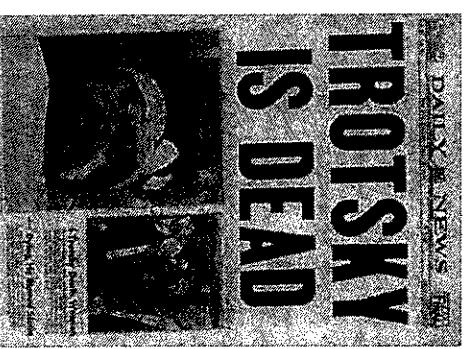
Theme: Human Rights

Throughout history, there have been many examples where groups of people have been denied their human rights. Individuals, groups, and governments have attempted to end many of these human rights violations although they have not always been successful.

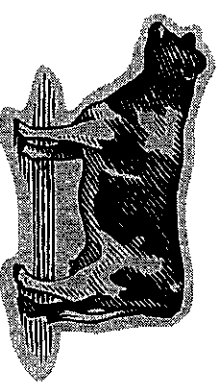
Task:

Select *two* different examples from history where human rights have been denied to groups of people and for *each*

- Explain the historical circumstances that led to the denial of human rights
- Describe how the human rights of that group were denied
- Discuss an action taken by an individual, a group, or a government that attempted to end the human rights violations



Eliza Vera



Science & Technology

Farming

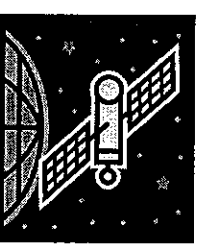
Paleolithic - simple tools → **Neolithic Revolution**- cultivated crops/domesticated animals : irrigation systems (in Mesopotamia); three field system; seed drill (Jethro Tull); crop rotation;

Green Revolution: improved agriculture, new machinery/chemical fertilizers/pesticides, varieties of grains/livestock; limited success- high costs

Military

Stirrup; gunpowder (invented by Chinese) allowed Sung Dynasty to defeat Mongols, used in World War I- allowed Ottoman Turks to seize Constantinople in 1453- trenches, submarines (used by Germany to destroy Allied ships), airplanes, automatic machine gun, tank ; poison gas (mustard gas - used against enemy trenches, mass killing/wounding) ; atomic bomb- US developed two atomic bombs → Cold War - Arms Race (USA vs. USSR), SALT-US & USSR- nonproliferation; Hiroshima & Nagasaki (Truman's order)- Japan surrendered to Allied Powers

Space Age/ Space Race- 1957 Soviet Union launched Sputnik, satellite → US Congress created NASA (Space Race during Cold War) Soviets put first man in space-1961, US first man on moon 1969, developed Space Shuttle, Probes- explored planets (Mars/Venus), Hubble Space Telescope



Writing

Hieroglyphics; paper (Han China); PRINTING PRESS-higher literacy rate/spreading of ideas (invented during Renaissance)

Factories/Mass Production

Industrial Revolution: switch from animal power→ steam power - 1712 *Thomas Newcomen* developed steam engine powered by coal→ *James Watt* improved engine ; steam powered machines used for cloth production: Spinning Jenny(thread), power looms(cloth); transportation: steam locomotive, iron track/nails

Transportation

Roads (Silk Road), astrolabe (perfected by Arabs - helped with navigation), telescope (Galileo), canals, aqueducts (Romans), bridges

Astronomy/Math

Greek/Hellenistic: *Pythagoras*- Pythagorean Theorem; *Aristarchus*- discovered earth rotated on axis/revolved around sun ; *Eratosthenes* - earth is round/calculated circumference ; *Euclid* - wrote The Elements: basis for modern geometry ; *Archimedes* - lever/pulley systems; *Hippocrates* - created set of ethical standards for doctors (Hippocratic Oath); Geocentric model (earth is center of universe - *Ptolemy*) → Heliocentric (sun is the center - *Copernicus*); Scientific Method: uses observation/experimentation to explain theories on how universe works ; *Galileo*: telescope, proved Copernicus's heliocentric theory, work rejected by Church: executed ; *Isaac Newton*: gravity

Medicine

Important Advances: Antibiotics -treat diseases associated with bacteria; Vaccines- helped to eliminate some diseases (smallpox/prevented the spread) Transplants-Surgeons developed/gradually improved transplanting organs to help save lives; Laser Surgery -made many surgical procedures safer

Challenges: Genetic Engineering: 1997- complete clone created; controversy; New Epidemics: AIDS, pneumonia/bubonic plague/Ebola

Eliza Vera

The Renaissance in western Europe is best described as a period marked by

- (1) unquestioned reliance on the teachings of Aristotle
- (2) an advance of Muslim culture
- (3) Christian unity throughout the region
- (4) great intellectual and artistic creativity

- Invention of the compass and astrolabe
 - European dependence on spices from Asia
 - Rise of nation-states in Europe
- These developments influenced the start of the
- (1) Crusades (3) Reformation
 - (2) Renaissance (4) Age of Exploration

World Wars: preWWI:

Stephenson; the Rocket

Louis Pasteur; link between germs and disease: 1870

Thomas Edison; United States, Electric Light Bulb: 1879

Gottlieb Daimler; Germany, Automobile: 1887

Henry Ford; United States, Mass-produced autos: 1903 (assembly line)

Orville & Wilbur Wright; United States, Airplane: 1903

Relativity: Albert Einstein developed Theory of Relativity- changed the way many thought about how universe worked/expanded inquiry in physics

DBQ:

Historical Context:

Throughout history, many changes have occurred in the way food is produced.

Some of the major changes occurred during the *Neolithic Revolution*, *Agrarian (Agricultural) Revolution*, and the *Green Revolution*. These changes in food production had political, social, and economic effects on societies and regions.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you

Select *two* food production revolutions mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the change in food production during that revolution
- Discuss political, social, *and/or* economic effects the change in food production had on society or a region

In which field of study do people learn about the

development of early human beings?

- (1) economics (3) political science
- (2) cartography (4) anthropology

Role of the Individual

Regents Review

Adolf Hitler



Hitler gained power in Germany shortly after World War One. He formed the **Nazi** party and started to expand German territory which would eventually lead to World War Two. During this time period he blamed Germany's economic state on minority groups such as Jews, blacks, homosexuals, and gypsies. His effort to get rid of these people is known as the **Holocaust**, during which millions of people were persecuted and killed. Despite the negative impact he had on the world he did benefit Germany by stimulating the economy and increasing German nationalism.

Mikhail Gorbachev



Gorbachev was the last leader of the USSR. He invoked the policies of **glasnost** (freedom of the press) and **perestroika** (economic reforms) in order to revive the Soviet Union. These reforms were successful however they directly led to the fall of the USSR which was solidified by the falling of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

Mohandas Gandhi



Gandhi advocated for Indian Independence from Great Britain. His goal was not only to gain independence from India but to unify it despite the religious tensions of Muslims and Hindus. He used a method known as **non-violent non-cooperation** (**satyagraha**). While he was successful in removing the Raj from power in 1947, however he was unsuccessful in that India divided into several countries including Pakistan and Kashmir.

John Locke



Locke is known as the Father of Liberalism. He believed that **every man had the right to life, liberty, and property** which influenced Thomas Jefferson when he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Locke favored democracy and religious tolerance as well. One of his most famous works is "Two Treatises of Government".

Role of the Individual

Regents Review

Otto von Bismarck



Bismarck (**AKA Blood and Iron**) was responsible for the unification of Germany, which he intended on doing no matter what the cost. He formed **defensive alliances** and then provoked wars such as the **Franco-Prussian War** in order to increase German nationalism. He was successful in uniting Germany by military means, but when he tried to unify the people by making them all practice the same religion the people refused to cooperate so religious unification was never achieved.

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk



Ataturk was the leader of Turkey shortly after World War One. In order to protect Turkey from becoming a mandate of a European country he founded The Republic of Turkey. **He turned Turkey into a secular, modern, westernized state.** He adopted law codes from European nations rather than the Sharia and gave Muslim women more rights. Veils and fezzes were not allowed and even the national language was changed. While these reforms probably saved Turkey from being a mandate most of the citizens were not happy with the drastic changes made to their way of life.

Select **two** individuals and for **each**

- Explain a specific idea developed by the individual
- Describe the historical circumstances that surrounded the development of the idea
- Discuss how the idea influenced a group **or** a nation **or** a region

You may use any individual whose ideas had a significant influence from your study of global history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Confucius, Niccolò Machiavelli, Galileo Galilei, John Locke, Simón Bolívar, Karl Marx, Kemal Atatürk, Nelson Mandela, Deng Xiaoping, and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Regents Review: Belief Systems

Alex Singh

Polytheism: Belief in many gods or goddess

Common in early river societies (Mesopotamia, Egypt, Yellow/Yangtze)

Gods were mostly nature based to explain occurrences in nature
i.e. Osiris, god of the Nile.

Mesopotamians built ziggurats to worship gods for good harvest/flood ect.

Present in Ancient Greece and Rome- Displayed like humans, with god-like power

Anthropomorphic

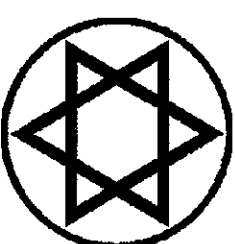


Judaism: First of the Monotheistic (belief in 1 god) religions. Developed in 2000 BCE, in Middle East. DO NOT believe their MESSIAH has come yet

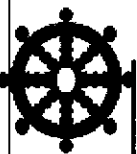
Covenant with God: Certain people chosen for the religion (not missionary)

Founder: Moses- freed Jews from Egypt and taught the 10 commandments.

Abraham- also regarded as a founder because of agreement with god.



Holy Book is the Torah, which is also the base for other monotheistic religions teachings



Hinduism: Polytheistic, originating in India around 1500 BCE. Holy Text= Vedas

Have multiple gods because head god, Brahmin, is too complex to worship as a whole
so different elements of him are worshiped in the form of other gods

Wheel of Life

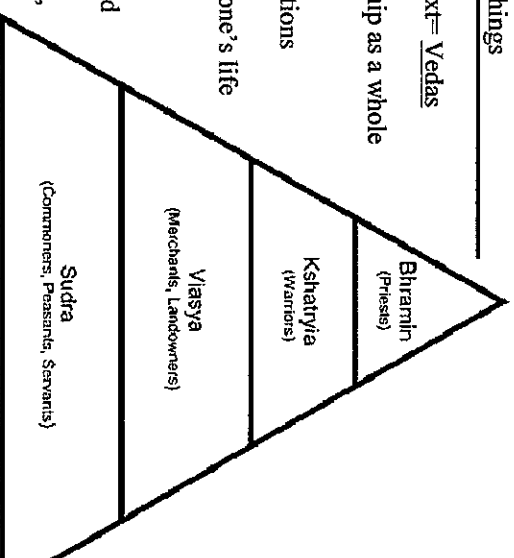
Dharma and Karma- Karma is the repercussions later on in your life based off of actions
previously good or bad.

Whether one's karma is good or bad is determined by one's dharma- fulfillment of one's life
duty, and if the person did the best possible thing they could in a situation.

Caste System and Reincarnation:

-The caste system is a rigid social structure based on your karma, those who do good
deeds will move up in the castes and those with poor karma will go down.

-You are able to move up/down in a caste after your death when your soul is reborn,
or reincarnated, into your new caste



Buddhism: 500s BCE, India

Founded by Siddhartha Gautama (known later as Buddha) who had been born a Hindu

Searched for reason for human suffering

Four Noble Truths: States all life is suffering, which is caused by desire. To eliminate suffering by eliminating desire and the
way to remove desire is to follow the Eightfold Path.

Eightfold Path: Teaches of the right views on life. By following the Eightfold Path one can hope to reach Nirvana, which is
the union of one's soul with the universe.

Rejected the Caste System and offered hope to those in lower castes.

Would be the state religion under Asoka during the Gupta Empire

Animism and Shinto: Belief that all living and nonliving things in nature have spirits.

Animism in Africa- would pray to deceased ancestors/make offerings to them → thought they would influence gods for the
better. Believed in spirits

Shinto in Japan- believed that all natural things were inhabited by spirits, called kami. Ancestor worship was also practiced

Chinese Philosophy: China did not practice a religion with gods but had teachings aiming at restoring harmony and peace to the country

Confucianism: 551 BCE developed by Confucius in China

Stressed the five relationships and taught respect for elders → Filial Piety

Teachings written in the Analects. Stressed that emperor was a role model to his people.
people are naturally good, and everyone has a proper place in society.

Relationships:
Husband to Wife
Older Brother to Younger Brother
Emperor to Ruled
Friend to Friend
Father to Son
inferior subject owed loyalty and obedience
to the superior subject

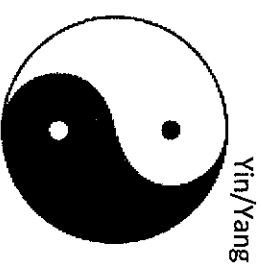
Daoism (Taoism): Sought to have people live in harmony with nature and follow "the way" founded by Laozi in China 500s BCE

Major concepts are yielding and accepting things the way they are in nature.
Many followers would adapt lives as hermits, mystics, or poets.

Yin and Yang- believe in a balance between the two opposing forces of the yin and the yang
Darkness, and Female Forces
Yin- represents Earth,

Yang- represents Heaven, Light, and Male Forces

Balance between these 2 forces must exist in order for well-being of the universe.



Christianity: Developed 30 CE by Jesus in Palestine. *Monotheistic religion taking some teachings from Judaism.*

Jesus (regarded as a MESSIAH) went around teaching new ideas which worried Romans
Executed him by crucifixion → body rose from the grave and his teachings were continued

313 CE Persecution of Christians ended by Constantine and became official religion of Rome in 392 CE

Taught mercy and sympathy for the poor and helpless as well as brotherhood and equality of all in gods eyes
promised salvation and eternal life to followers

Holy Text: Bible including the Old Testament (including Jewish texts) and the New Testament (gospels and other writings)

Islam: Founded by Prophet Muhammad in 622 CE in the Arabian Peninsula. Monotheistic religion, worshipping the god known as Allah.

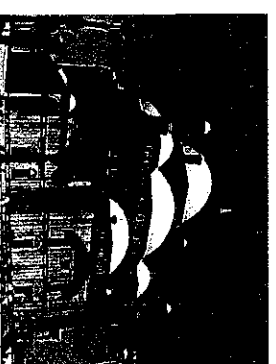
Was meditating in a cave when he was approached by an angel (Gabriel)- gave him the word of Allah
His teachings were rejected in his home of Mecca so he traveled to Medina to spread his message → a.k.a Hegira

Would Return to Mecca and declare jihad (holy war) and captured the city, destroyed pagan artifacts

Qur'an: holy text. Main Teachings are the 5 Pillars of Faith:

Emphasized honesty, generosity, and social justice

Missionary religion → many followers were merchants and spread the religion



Pray 5 times/day	Belief in Allah as only god
Charity to the poor	Fast during Ramadan
Pilgrimage Mecca at least once	

Thematic Essay

Task:

You may use any example from your study of global history. Do *not* use the United States in your answer. Some suggestions that you may wish to consider include: Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Shinto, Animism, Confucianism, and Taoism. **You are *not* limited to these suggestions.**

Historical Context:

There are a variety of belief systems practiced throughout the world today. Many of these beliefs have developed massive followings, and as a result, have had a considerable amount of influence on culture in the areas where they are practiced.

Choose *two* belief systems from your study of global history, and for *each* one:

- Identify the nation or region where it was founded.
- Describe two basic teachings of the belief system.
- Discuss how the belief system has influenced the culture of the areas in which it is currently practiced